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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND COMMUNICATION APPARATUS

BUILDING THE SYSTEM

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a communication system which can exchange information between electronic information media such as e-mail media and the like, and
10 facsimile media.

Recently, in addition to information exchange means such as facsimile, telephone, and the like via the telephone network, information retrieval of electronic
15 information such as e-mails and the like via the Internet has prevailed. Paying attention to e-mails, not only character information but also various other data formats such as image data, audio data, computer data, and the like can be exchanged. Each e-mail user has his
20 or her own postoffice (or a mailbox (P.B.O)) in an e-mail server equipped in a given company. E-mails sent to the individual users are temporarily stored in their postoffices. After that, these e-mails are received by e-mail client software installed in a personal computer

(to be referred to as a PC hereinafter) or the like in an office, which is connected to the e-mail server via a LAN or the Internet, or directly to the telephone network.

5 Furthermore, a communication apparatus or facsimile server apparatus called "Internet FAX" that combines the facsimile apparatus and e-mail function has become available.

10 The Internet FAX apparatus is principally used as an equipment called a network scanner for capturing read image data into a computer. The Internet FAX apparatus has a function of converting image data captured by reading an original into an e-mail data format, and transmitting that data to a desired e-mail address
15 designated by the transmitting side. This service is called an Internet FAX mail transmission service.

 On the other hand, as for a function of receiving facsimile image data by the Internet FAX apparatus or facsimile server apparatus, the received image data
20 cannot be transmitted to the e-mail address designated by the transmitting facsimile apparatus. For example, the following system is already available. That is, facsimile server apparatuses introduced in a given enterprise are connected to each other via an intranet,

and a certain server receives facsimile data, which contains a telephone number (to be referred to as a secondary telephone number hereinafter) of the final destination facsimile apparatus. That server selects
5 another server, which can make the communication charge lowest, by looking up a telephone charge table based on the secondary telephone number, and telephone numbers of local servers.

In the above-mentioned prior art, the Internet FAX
10 apparatus can designate an e-mail address. However, in the Internet FAX secondary relaying service, a normal facsimile apparatus (a normal G3 facsimile apparatus) that facsimile-transmits data to the primary relaying Internet FAX apparatus cannot designate the e-mail
15 address of the secondary relaying side. For example, the normal facsimile apparatus cannot post the received data to a user's e-mail postoffice (mailbox) via the Internet FAX apparatus, or cannot manually select the Internet FAX apparatus serving as the secondary relaying station
20 using the Internet FAX secondary relaying service. This is because the e-mail address is described using alphanumeric letters, but a normal facsimile apparatus that complies with the existing ITU-T T.30 recommendation cannot directly transmit code data of a

character string such as alphabets to the destination
facsimile apparatus. Note that code data of a character
string can be sent in an own company mode (own mode)
using a non-standard protocol (NSF/NSS) of the T.30
5 recommendation, but facsimile apparatuses with which the
server can communicate are limited.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide
10 a communication system and a communication apparatus
building the system, which can transfer
facsimile-received image data received from a public
network to the e-mail address of a computer network
designated by the operator at the source facsimile
15 apparatus, and can transfer facsimile image data
received from a facsimile apparatus connected to the
public network to the e-mail address of the computer
network as e-mail data.

It is another object of the present invention to
20 provide a communication system and a communication
apparatus building the system, which can assure security
of the system by setting password information.

It is still another object of the present invention
to provide a communication system and a communication

apparatus building the system, which allow an apparatus
connected to the public network to transmit transfer
destination information, password information, or the
like of an e-mail as numerical information, and require
5 neither a complicated arrangement nor a special
arrangement different from a normal facsimile apparatus.

According to the present invention, a communication
apparatus comprises means for connecting a computer
network such as a local area network, Internet, and the
10 like, means for connecting to a public telephone network,
facsimile reception means for receiving facsimile image
data via the public telephone network, means for
receiving transfer destination information of e-mail
data from the public telephone network, conversion means
15 for converting the received facsimile image data into an
e-mail data format, and transmission means for
designating an e-mail destination of the computer
network on the basis of the received transfer
destination information, and transmitting the e-mail
20 data converted by the conversion means to the designated
destination.

- The apparatus also comprises destination
designation means for designating the e-mail destination
of the computer network on the basis of the received

transfer destination information, and postoffice designation means for designating a desired postoffice in an e-mail server of the computer network.

The transfer destination information and password
5 information are received from the public telephone network, it is checked if e-mail transfer destination information corresponding to the transfer destination information is set in advance and if the received password information matches password information set in
10 advance, and the converted e-mail data is transmitted in accordance with the checking results.

The apparatus also comprises storage means for registering in advance e-mail address information of the e-mail destination in correspondence with numeral
15 information, and the transfer destination information is received as numeral information, and the address information of the e-mail destination corresponding to the received numeral information is read out from the storage means to designate the e-mail destination.

20 The password information is received as numeral information.

The transfer destination information is received by a DTMF signal.

Whether the public telephone network is released or

facsimile reception via the public telephone network is started can be selected when the transfer destination information and a signal related to a facsimile communication are not received within a prescribed time
5 for monitoring signal reception from the public telephone network after call reception from the public telephone network.

The transfer destination information is received by a protocol signal (subaddress signal or selective
10 polling signal of the T.30 recommendation) of a facsimile communication protocol.

The password information is received by a protocol signal (password signal of the T.30 recommendation) of a facsimile communication protocol.

15 Other features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the connection pattern between the e-mail facsimile apparatus and network;

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing the communication

sequence and communication processing by an e-mail facsimile apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows the sequence of the communication protocol between an e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 and e-mail server 1-2 of the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 shows management data;

Fig. 5 shows an example of the format of e-mail data;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of an e-mail facsimile apparatus; and

Fig. 7 shows the directory structure in an auxiliary storage device in the e-mail server 1-2.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings.

20 In the embodiment to be described hereinafter, a facsimile apparatus (e-mail facsimile apparatus) having an e-mail/facsimile conversion function will be exemplified as a communication apparatus.

Fig. 1 shows an example of connections between the

e-mail facsimile apparatus of this embodiment and the network.

E-mail clients 1-1 and 1-6, and an e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment are connected to a
5 local area network (LAN) 1-5 (e.g., domain name "ccc.dd.ee"), and are assigned postoffices with a directory structure shown in Fig. 7 in an auxiliary storage device of an e-mail server 1-2. The mail accounts (postoffice names in this embodiment) of these
10 clients and apparatus are respectively "username1", "fff", and "mail_fax_machine". The e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment has a facsimile communication function in addition to a transmission/reception function of e-mails, and is
15 connected to a public telephone network (PSTN) or ISDN 1-10. The apparatus 1-8 can facsimile-communicate with a general remote facsimile apparatus 1-11 connected to the public telephone network.

Furthermore, the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of
20 this embodiment is connected to an Internet/intranet 1-13 via a remote router 1-12, and can exchange e-mails with the above-mentioned terminals on the LAN 1-5, and an Internet FAX apparatus (e.g., host domain name "intfax.zzz.aa") 1-15 and e-mail server (e.g., host

domain name "farmachine.xxx.yy") 1-14 connected to the Internet/intranet. In such communications, a DNS server 1-4 having a function of converting the host domain name of the destination into an IP address or vice versa is
5 used.

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing the arrangement of the e-mail facsimile apparatus of this embodiment.

In Fig. 6, a ROM (read-only memory) 6-2 stores a computer program (software for controlling the entire
10 apparatus) to be executed by a CPU 6-3. The CPU 6-3 controls the apparatus by executing a program stored in the ROM 6-2 or a RAM 6-4.

The RAM (random-access memory) 6-4 stores various data required for control and management data shown in
15 Fig. 4, and an accumulation memory 6-5 stores encoded data for facsimile communications, and e-mail data. The RAM 6-4 stores a program loaded from an external storage unit 6-16 such as a floppy disk, CD-ROM, or the like by an IO controller (C) 6-15, and the loaded program is
20 executed. Also, program loading onto the RAM 6-4 may be done by downloading a program from an external apparatus via a line I/F 6-6 or LAN I/F 6-14.

The line I/F 6-6 has a CCU (communication control unit), modem, NCU (network control unit), and the like

for making communications via the ISDN or PSTN line, and performs call origination onto the line and communications under the control of the CPU 6-3.

An IO controller (A) 6-7 controls recording by a
5 printer 6-11, reading by a reader 6-12, and image data transfer under the control of the CPU 6-3.

An IO controller (B) 6-8 controls a console 6-13 having a display and various keys under the control of the CPU 6-3, and transfers key input information input
10 at the console 6-13 and various kinds of information to be displayed on the display. The console 6-13 also has a key for accessing an e-mail server (e-mail server access key).

A pixel density converter 6-9 performs resolution
15 conversion of image data, page size conversion, millimeter/inch conversion, and the like.

A compression/expansion unit 6-10 encodes (MH, MR, MMR, or the like) image data read by the reader 6-12, and decodes received encoded data.

20 The LAN I/F 6-14 is an interface for connecting to the LAN, and is connected to the Internet via an equipment such as a remote router or the like connected to the LAN.

In this embodiment, bitmap data used for converting

e-mail data into image data and converting characters into bitmap data are stored in the ROM 6-2 but may be loaded from the external storage unit 6-16 onto the RAM 6-4.

5 The arrangement of the e-mail facsimile apparatus has been described.

Fig. 4 shows the structure of management data required for facsimile termination and e-mail transmission of the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of
10 this embodiment.

The management data are stored in the RAM 6-4, and are looked up by the CPU 6-3, which is executing the computer program in the ROM 6-2 or RAM 6-4, which program is used for running e-mail reception and
15 facsimile/e-mail information conversion.

An own mail account 4-2
"mail_fax_machine@mail_srv.ccc.dd.ee" is the e-mail address assigned when the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 transmits/receives e-mails via the e-mail server 1-2.
20 This account is used when the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 picks up e-mails addressed to the apparatus 108 from its postoffice.

In this account, "mail_fax_machine" corresponds to the postoffice name.

An own host name 4-3 "FaxMailMachine" is the host name used for identifying the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment.

5 An e-mail server host name 4-4 "mail_srv" is the host name used when the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment accesses the e-mail server 1-2.

A mode 4-5 is a software switch for selecting whether the connection to the public telephone network is disconnected or facsimile reception is started when
10 call reception time-out is detected, a CNG signal (a tone signal for identifying a non-audio terminal) defined in ITU-T T.30 recommendation is received, or an instruction such as e-mail transfer destination information coming from a remote facsimile terminal 1-11
15 is undecodable when the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment receives an incoming call from the public telephone network 1-10. The mode 4-5 is set in advance by the user via the console 6-13.

The number 4-6 of e-mail destinations indicates the
20 number of transfer destinations of e-mail transfer information of the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 designated from the public telephone network 1-10. In this case, 10 destinations are set. Information for each destinations is stored in each of a destination sequence

[1] 4-1, ..., destination sequence [i] 4-20, ...,
destination sequence [10] 4-40.

The i-th destination sequence [i] 4-20 will be
explained below.

5 An e-mail destination 4-21

"fff@mail_srv.ccc.dd.ee" indicates the e-mail
destination, i.e., a postoffice "fff" 7-2 (see Fig. 7)
in the auxiliary storage device in the e-mail server 1-2.

E-mail destination identification information 4-22
10 "3939" is data designated by a tone signal (or DTMF
signal) coming from the remote facsimile apparatus 1-11
or an SUB signal (subaddress signal)/SEP (selective
polling signal) of the ITU-T T.30 recommendation.

Password information 4-23 "8280" is data designated
15 by a tone signal (or DTMF signal) coming from the remote
facsimile apparatus 1-11 or a PWD signal (password
signal) of the ITU-T T.30 recommendation.

A call reception date 4-24 indicates the latest
date of facsimile image data received by the e-mail
20 facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment.

A source telephone number 4-25 stores the telephone
number of the source notified from the remote facsimile
apparatus 1-11 by a TSI signal of the facsimile protocol
of the T.30 recommendation or a calling party telephone

number notifying service.

A processing result notification service 4-26 is telephone number information registered in advance in the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment or
5 notified by a tone signal (DTMF signal) designated from the remote facsimile apparatus 1-11, i.e., the telephone number information of the destination to which the e-mail facsimile apparatus 108 transmits a communication result report of e-mail transmission of the received
10 facsimile image data to a transfer destination as facsimile image data.

A reception result 4-27 stores communication result information of facsimile reception.

The number 4-28 of received pages stores
15 information of the number of pages of facsimile-received image data (original).

Note that information in the destination sequence is appended to e-mail data as information of the facsimile reception history upon converting into e-mail
20 data, as shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 2 is a flow chart showing the call reception control executed by the CPU 6-3 when the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment receives an incoming call from the remote facsimile apparatus 1-11

via the public telephone network, and a computer program for implementing the control shown in this flow chart is stored in the ROM 6-2 or RAM 6-4.

5 The CPU 6-3 monitors reception of an incoming call from the public telephone network 1-10 via the line I/F 6-6 in step 2-2. Upon detecting an incoming call, in step 2-3 the CPU 6-3 controls the line I/F 6-6 to output, into the public telephone network, voice guidance 1 (e.g., an audio message "Service for transferring a
10 facsimile image to your designated e-mail address is available. If you do not want to use the e-mail transfer service, please set originals and press the start key. If you want to use the e-mail transfer service, please tone-input #0 followed by the 4-digit e-mail transfer
15 destination identification number, #1 followed by the 4-digit password number, and #2 followed by the telephone number of the return address of the processing result. If you already registered the return address of the processing result, you need not input the telephone
20 number of the return address of the processing result. Finally, please input #." and so forth).

Subsequently, the CPU 6-3 checks in step 2-4 if a prescribed time has elapsed after voice guidance 1 was output, in step 2-5 if a CNG signal is received from the

public telephone network, in step 2-6 if a DTMF signal is received from the public telephone network, and in step 2-7 if reception of the DTMF signal is complete.

If it is determined in step 2-4 that the prescribed
5 time has elapsed, the flow advances to step 2-24 and the CPU 6-3 checks if the mode 4-5 in the management data shown in Fig. 4 is set in a line disconnection mode or facsimile reception mode. If the mode 4-5 is set in the facsimile reception mode, the CPU 6-3 executes facsimile
10 reception, and controls the printer 6-11 to record image data received by the facsimile reception in step 2-20. If the facsimile reception is complete or if it is determined in step 2-24 that the mode 4-5 is set in the line disconnection mode, the CPU 603 controls the line
15 I/F 6-6 to release the seized public telephone network in step 2-23.

If it is determined in step 2-5 that the CNG signal is received, the CPU 6-3 advances from step 2-5 to step 2-24.

20 The CPU 6-3 stores data of the DTMF signal (tone signal) received in step 2-6 in the RAM 6-4, and if it is determined in step 2-7 that the DTMF signal indicating sole "#" has been received (completion of reception of the DTMF signal), the flow advances to step

2-8 to decode the data of the DTMF signal stored in the RAM 6-4.

The CPU 6-3 checks based on the decoding result of the DTMF signal data in step 2-9 if the DTMF signal data in the RAM 604 is decodable. If it is determined that the data is not decodable, the flow advances to step 2-19 to control the line I/F 6-6 to output, onto the public telephone network, voice guidance 2 (e.g., an audio message "Wrong tone signals are input. Please re-input." or the like). After that, the flow advances to step 2-24.

On the other hand, if it is determined in step 2-9 that the DTMF signal data is decodable, the CPU 6-3 compares the e-mail transfer destination information received as the DTMF signal data with each e-mail destination identification information in the 10 destination sequences of the management data shown in Fig. 4 to check if they match each other in step 2-10. If the received information does not match any of the registered information, the CPU 6-3 controls the line I/F 6-6 to output, onto the public telephone network, voice guidance 3 (e.g., an audio message "Designated e-mail transfer destination is not registered. Please register." or the like), in step 2-21. After that, the

flow advances to step 2-23. On the other hand, if the received information matches one of the registered information in step 2-10, the CPU 6-3 advances to step 2-11. For example, assume the remote facsimile apparatus 1-11 designates "3939", i.e., the destination sequence [i] is selected.

In step 2-11, the CPU 6-3 compares the password number received as the DTMF signal data with the password information in the designated destination sequence of the management data to check if they coincide with each other. If the password information does not match, the CPU 6-3 controls the line I/F to output, onto the public telephone network, voice guidance 4 (e.g., an audio message "wrong password. Please re-input." or the like) in step 2-22, and the flow then advances to step 2-23. On the other hand, if the password information match in step 2-11, the CPU 6-3 advances to step 2-12. For example, the password information "8280" of the destination sequence [i] has been normally received.

In step 2-12, the CPU 6-3 controls the line I/F 6-6 to output, onto the public telephone network, voice guidance 5 (e.g., an audio message "Authentication is good. Facsimile reception is ready, and please set

originals, press the start key, and go on-hook" or the like). In step 2-13, the CPU 6-3 executes facsimile reception from the public telephone network. The CPU 6-3 controls its internal timer means to store the current
5 time information in the call reception date 4-24 in the management data, extracts telephone number information of the remote facsimile apparatus from a TSI signal (transmitting station identification signal) of the protocol signal of the T.30 recommendation received from
10 the remote facsimile apparatus, and stores the extracted telephone number information in the processing result notification facsimile destination 4-26 in the management data. For example, the CPU 6-3 stores information "03-111-2222". Also, the CPU 6-3 stores the
15 received facsimile image information in the accumulation memory 6-5. Upon completion of the facsimile reception, the CPU 6-3 controls the line I/F 6-6 to release the seized public telephone network in step 2-14.

In step 2-15, the CPU 6-3 converts the received
20 facsimile image data stored in the accumulation memory 6-5 into the e-mail data format shown in Fig. 5. In this case, the CPU 6-3 generates a character string of the reception processing result information in accordance with the destination sequence [i] in addition to the

image data, and appends the generated information to the e-mail data. On the other hand, as for the facsimile image data, binary data obtained by converting the received MMR (Modified Modified Huffman)-encoded image data into the image file format is converted into character string data called Base64, and the converted data is inserted at the position of "facsimile image encoded by Base64" shown in Fig. 5.

In step 2-16, the CPU 6-3 converts the host name of the DNS server 1-4 into an IP address on the basis of the e-mail server host name 4-4 "mail_srv" of the management data shown in Fig. 4, and designates the e-mail address "fff@mail_srv.ccc.dd.ee" of the destination sequence [i] found in step 2-10 with respect to the e-mail server. Furthermore, the CPU 6-3 transfers (1-7 in Fig. 1) the e-mail data converted in step 2-15 to the e-mail server in accordance with the e-mail transmission protocol SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol recommended by IETF) shown in Fig. 3.

In step 2-17, the CPU 6-3 generates a character string of result information including the communication result of the e-mail transfer executed in step 2-16, and converts the generated character string information into facsimile image data as a communication result report.

The CPU 6-3 then controls the line I/F 6-6 to automatically place a call to the facsimile apparatus designated by the information in the processing result notification facsimile destination 4-26 in the management data, thus facsimile-transmitting the converted facsimile image data.

In the embodiment described above, the e-mail transfer destination information and password information are received as the DTMF signal data.

10 Alternatively, the e-mail destination identification information (e-mail transfer destination information) shown in Fig. 4 may be received by a subaddress signal (SUB signal) or selective polling signal (SEP signal) as a protocol signal of the T.30 recommendation option, and

15 the password number may be received by a password signal (PWD signal) as a protocol signal of the T.30 recommendation option. In this case, the CPU 6-3 checks in the facsimile reception in step 2-20 if the SUB or SEP signal, and PWD signal have been received. If the

20 SUB or SEP signal, and PWD signal have been received, the CPU 6-3 executes the processing in steps 2-10 and 2-11 to check the e-mail transfer destination information and password number. If the e-mail transfer destination information and password number match, the

CPU stores the received facsimile image data in the accumulation memory 6-5, and the flow advances to step 2-14.

The protocol for sending an e-mail from the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment to the e-mail server or a communication apparatus with an e-mail reception function via the network will be explained below with reference to Fig. 3.

The protocol shown in Fig. 3 is the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol as an e-mail transfer protocol recommended by IETF.

The e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 starts a session with the e-mail server 1-2 based on an SMTP port number via the TCP/IP (3-3). The e-mail server 1-2 sends back a normal reply (3-4).

The e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 sends its own host name "FaxMailMachine" to the e-mail server 1-2 (3-5), which confirms that the apparatus 1-8 is the host that can receive a service, and sends back a normal reply to the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 (3-6).

Subsequently, the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 sends the sender address "fax_mail_machine@mail_srv.ccc.dd.ee" of the e-mail (3-7), and the e-mail server 1-2 returns a normal reply

to the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 (3-8). The e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 sends the e-mail address "fff@mail_srv.ccc.dd.ee" (e-mail client 1-6), to which the received facsimile image data converted into e-mail data is to be sent, to the e-mail server 1-2 (3-9), and the e-mail server 1-2 returns a normal reply to the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 (3-10).

The e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 notifies the e-mail server 1-2 of the start of transfer of e-mail data (3-11), and the e-mail server 1-2 sends back a normal reply to the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 (3-12).

The e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 transfers e-mail data shown in Fig. 5 to the e-mail server 1-2 (3-13), and notifies the e-mail server 1-2 of the end of transfer of the e-mail data (3-14). The e-mail server 1-2 returns a normal reply to the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 (3-15). The e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 notifies the e-mail server 1-2 of the end of the SMTP session (3-16), and the e-mail server 1-2 returns a normal reply to the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 (3-17). Finally, the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 notifies the e-mail server 1-2 of release of the session (3-18).

The processing for converting the facsimile image data received by the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment into e-mail data, the e-mail data format, and history information of facsimile reception to be
5 added to the e-mail data will be explained below with reference to Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 shows the contents of a text file described in MIME ("Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions" as the e-mail data format recommended by IETF). The text file
10 is divided into three sections by "--- Boundary ---" separator lines, so that the first section describes a mail header, the second section describes the history information of the reception result of the received facsimile image data, and the third section describes
15 identification information of the file format, the Base encoding used for converting binary data into a character string, and the like, and character data obtained by converting binary data, which is obtained by converting three pages of received facsimile image data
20 into a certain binary image file format, into a character string according to Base64, to sandwich a blank line therebetween.

The management pattern of postoffices (mailboxes) in the e-mail server to which the e-mail facsimile

apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment sends e-mail data will be described below with reference to Fig. 7.

Fig. 7 shows the directory structure in the auxiliary storage device of the e-mail server 1-2. The postoffices in the server are created as subdirectories underneath a directory "mail-dir" 7-1. A directory "fff" 7-2 is a postoffice for the e-mail client 1-6. The e-mail data which has been sent from the e-mail facsimile apparatus 1-8 of this embodiment to that client is stored in the postoffice "fff" 7-2. For example, the e-mail shown in Fig. 5 is stored in this postoffice as, e.g., a file "mail_file03.mime" 7-4. The stored e-mail is downloaded from the directory "fff" 7-2 by the e-mail client 1-6 using the POP3 protocol.

According to the aforementioned embodiment, facsimile image data received not from a facsimile apparatus using the own mode but from a facsimile apparatus using a standard protocol complying with the popular ITU-T T.30 recommendation can be transferred to the e-mail address designated by the operator of that source facsimile apparatus. As a result, the following effects are expected.

(1) Great Reduction of Network Building Cost

For example, upon building a system which allows

data exchange between facsimile data and e-mail data, when the e-mail facsimile apparatus of this embodiment is applied, a facsimile apparatus used so far can be used as a virtual Internet FAX apparatus, and all
5 existing facsimile apparatuses need not be replaced by Internet FAX apparatus, thus building the system with very low cost.

(2) Great Improvement of User Transfer Efficiency by
Unifying Information

10 For example, since the user can post facsimile data addressed to himself or herself as e-mails to his or her postoffice (or mailbox) via the e-mail facsimile apparatus of this embodiment, both the e-mails and facsimile image data can be processed as e-mails. For
15 this reason, the user need not physically go to the facsimile apparatus to pick up received originals, and need not sort the received originals addressed to him or her. Hence, information can be unified, and the received originals are never lost.

20 In the above embodiment, the facsimile apparatus has been exemplified as a communication apparatus. Alternatively, the functions of the above-mentioned e-mail facsimile apparatus may be implemented by a personal computer with a modem that can communicate with

the public telephone network.

Note that the present invention may be applied to either a system constituted by a plurality of equipments (e.g., a host computer, an interface device, a reader, a
5 printer, and the like), or an apparatus consisting of a single equipment (e.g., a copying machine, a facsimile apparatus, or the like).

The objects of the present invention are also achieved by supplying a storage medium, which records a
10 program code of a software program that can realize the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments to the system or apparatus, and reading out and executing the program code stored in the storage medium by a computer (or a CPU or MPU) of the system or apparatus.

15 In this case, the program code itself read out from the storage medium realizes the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments, and the storage medium which stores the program code constitutes the present invention.

20 As the storage medium for supplying the program code, for example, a floppy disk, hard disk, optical disk, magneto-optical disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, magnetic tape, nonvolatile memory card, ROM, and the like may be used.

The functions of the above-mentioned embodiments

may be realized not only by executing the readout
program code by the computer but also by some or all of
actual processing operations executed by an OS
(operating system) running on the computer on the basis
5 of an instruction of the program code.

Furthermore, the functions of the above-mentioned
embodiments may be realized by some or all of actual
processing operations executed by a CPU or the like
arranged in a function extension board or a function
10 extension unit, which is inserted in or connected to the
computer, after the program code read out from the
storage medium is written in a memory of the extension
board or unit.

When the present invention is applied to the
15 storage medium, the storage medium stores program codes
for executing processing corresponding to the
above-mentioned flow chart.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of
the present invention can be made without departing from
20 the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood
that the invention is not limited to the specific
embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended
claims.